

SUREN'YANTS, S., inzh.

Eliminating the shortcomings of AP pumps. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 10 no.10:
32-33 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Trest "Orgovdokanal".
(Pumping machinery)

SUREN 'YANTS, S.Ya. Prinimal uchastiye MOLODTSOV, N.I., inzh.; RACHEVSKAYA,
M.I., red. izd-va; SHUKHER, I.M., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Operation of water wells] Ekspluatatsiia vodiarykh skvazhin. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo M-va kommuun. khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 105 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Wells)

DUBROVSKIY, V.V., inzh.; ARANOVICH, G.L.; SUREN'YANTS, S.Ya.

Technical specifications SN 14-57 for the design and construction
of bore holes for water. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.1:33-34 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:6)
(Boring)

SUREN'YANIS, S.Ya.

Disruption of the activity of water wells and methods for their
restoration. Nauch.trudy AKKH no.27:1/2-158 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

86743

6.4700
9.4110 (1003,1105,1140)

S/120/60/000/006/018/045
EO32/E314

AUTHORS: Rodin, A.M. and Surenjants, V.V.

TITLE: The High-voltage, High-current Vacuum Discharge
Tube BNP-100 (VIR-100)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 6,
pp. 62 - 65

TEXT: A vacuum spark discharge tube is described which can be used in the commutation of electrical circuits with pulsed currents of several thousand amperes at voltages up to 100 kV. The discharge tube (Fig. 1) is in the form of a glass envelope whose lower part contains two getters which are used to maintain the vacuum while the tube is in operation. The maximum diameter of the envelope is 80 mm and the length is 195 mm. The envelope is designed so that it can be placed in a container made of a dielectric and filled with transformer oil. The tube can also be operated in air, although at voltages in excess of 70 kV breakdown may occur. The main spark discharge takes place between the electrodes 1 and 2 which are made of molybdenum foils 1 mm thick. Molybdenum

Card 1/5

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S/120/60/000/006/018/045
E032/E314

The High-voltage, High-current Vacuum Discharge Tube VIR-100 was chosen because of its low loss by evaporation under the action of the spark discharge. The evaporation of the electrode material is in fact the main limiting factor as far as the lifetime of the discharge tube is concerned. The electrode 2 covers the trigger system 3 and shields it from the effect of the main discharge. An aperture 3.5^{mm} in diameter is made in the electrode 2. This aperture is used to let through ionized gases after the triggering pulse is applied. A corresponding aperture is made in the trigger system which is shown on a larger scale on the right of Fig. 1. Its main parts are the electrodes 4 and 5 and the mica insulator 6. The electrode 4 is in the form of a zirconium foil, 40 μ thick, which is soldered to a tantalum disc through a layer of silver a few microns thick. After the soldering operation has been carried out the zirconium foil is saturated with hydrogen. The electrode 5 is in the form of a nickel cap having an aperture at its centre whose diameter is equal to the diameter of the apertures in the mica backing 6 and the electrode 2.

Card 2/5

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S/120/60/000/006/018/045
E032/E314

The High-voltage, High-current Vacuum Discharge Tube VIR-100
The trigger system is assembled on a ceramic insulator 7 with
the ends of the cap 5 bent over the insulator so as to
achieve a tightly fitting arrangement. The cap 5 is then
welded to the electrode 2. The trigger discharge takes
place through the mica layer between the electrodes 4 and
5 of the trigger system. The amplitude of the trigger pulse
is 8 kV and the discharge is initiated, and has the same
parameters, whatever the polarity of the triggering pulse. The
electrical strength of the discharge tube, i.e. the magnitude
of the static voltage for which spontaneous discharge takes
place between 1 and 2 depends on the distance between the
two electrodes. In the case of a 100 kV working voltage the
distance between the electrodes was chosen to be 15 mm. The
delay in the development of the main discharge depends on the
polarity of the "stand-by" static voltage, the distance between
the electrodes, the state of the surface of the high-voltage
electrode, the construction of the trigger system and the
amplitude of the triggering pulse. Some quantitative data on

Card 3/5

86743

S/120/60/000/006/018/045
E032/E314

The High-voltage, High-current Vacuum Discharge Tube VIR-100
this delay are reported. The discharge tube has a lifetime of
500 single discharges for current amplitudes of up to 100 A.
At larger currents the lifetime is reduced owing to the
evaporation of the electrode material. For currents between
5 000 and 6000 A the limiting number of single discharges is up
to 100. There are 6 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet
and 1 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1959

Card 4/5

86743
S/120/60/000/006/018/045
EO32/E314

The High-voltage, High-current Vacuum Discharge Tube VIR-100

Fig. 1.

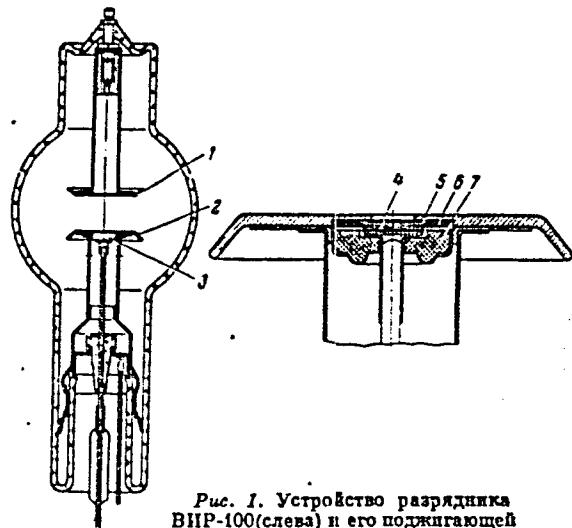


Рис. 1. Устройство разрядника
ВИР-100(слева) и его поджигающей
системы (справа)

Card 5/5

RODIN, A.M.; SURENYANTS, V.V.

Diffusion coefficient of helium in titanium. Fiz. met. i metalloved.
10 no.2:216-222 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Helium) (Titanium) (Diffusion)

SURENYANTS, YAKOV SURENOVICH

SUREN'YANTS, Yakov Surenovich; SIROTKIN, V.P., redaktor; VOLKOV, S.V.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Water wells] Vodianye skvashiny. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.
khoz. RSFSR, 1957. 293 p.
(Wells) (MIRA 10:9)

SUREN'YANTS, Ya.S.

Disinfection of drilled water wells. Vod.i sun.tekh. no.8:
24-25 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Water--Purification)

82636

S/126/60/010/02/006/020
E111/E352

Diffusion Coefficient of Helium in Titanium

ISP-26 spectrograph, a discharge arrangement with a strong magnetic field being provided in the apparatus (Fig. 1). Experiments were carried out at 615, 650, 686 and 720°C; the amount evolved being within 5% of the calculated content in the specimen. A check experiment was carried out in which one side of the disc was exposed to vacuum and the other side to argon (Fig. 2); no evolution of helium into the vacuum occurred when the molybdenum side faced the vacuum. Experimental helium-evolution curves were compared with solutions of the Fick diffusion equation carried out by M.B. Nesvizhskiy for given initial and limiting conditions (Fig. 3). The two solutions are plotted in Fig. 4 (interrupted lines) together with experimental curves. Average values (logarithms) of the diffusion coefficients obtained by assuming the applicability of Fick's law and some other conditions are plotted against reciprocals of absolute temperature in Fig. 5. The corresponding equation is that the coefficient

$$D = 1.1 \times 10^{-9} e^{-16 100/RT} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$$

Card 2/3 Acknowledgments are made to M.B. Nesvizhskiy for his assistance

82636

S/126/60/010/02/006/020
E111/E352

Diffusion Coefficient of Helium in Titanium
in the work.
There are 5 figures and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet,
3 English, 1 French, 3 German and 1 international.

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1960

X

Card 3/3

SUREN'YANIS, Yakov Suranovich. Prinimal uchastiye SERGEYENKO, V.G., inzh.;
RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., red. izd-va; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Water wells] Vodianye skvazhiny. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommuna. khoz.
RSFSR, 1961. 317 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Wells)

SUREN'YANTS, Ya.S.

Contamination of water with oil in air lift units. Vod.i san.tekb.
no.5:39 Ny '62. (MIRA 15.7)
(Pumping machinery)

SUREWICZ, Włodzimierz; SMOLAREK, Franciszek

Case of perforation of gastric ulcer in the course of acute trichinosis. Przegl. lek. 10 no.3:89-90 Mr '54.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewn. Akademii Med. w Gdańsku. Kierownik:
Prof. dr St. Waszelański. 2. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii
Med. w Gdańsku. Kierownik: Prof. dr H. Kania.

(PEPTIC ULCER, perforation,

*compl., trichinosis)

(TRICHINOSIS, complications,

*peptic ulcer, perf.)

SUREWICZ, Włodzimierz.

Homologous serum jaundice according to data of the Second Clinic of
Internal Diseases of the Academy of Medicine in Gdańsk. Polskie
arch. med. wewnętrz. 24 no.5:839-846 1954.

l. z II Kliniki Chorób Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Gdańsk. u.
Kierownik: prof. dr med. S. Mszelaki.
(JAUNDICE, HOMOLOGOUS SERUM,
clin. aspects)

SURSWICZ, Włodzimierz

A case of pericardial effusion in myxedema. Polskie arch.med.
wewn. 29 no.5:677-684 '59.

I. z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A. M. w Gdansku p.o.
kierownik: doc. dr med. W.Kierat.
(MYXEDEMA compl)
(HEART FAILURE CONGESTIVE etiol)

ea

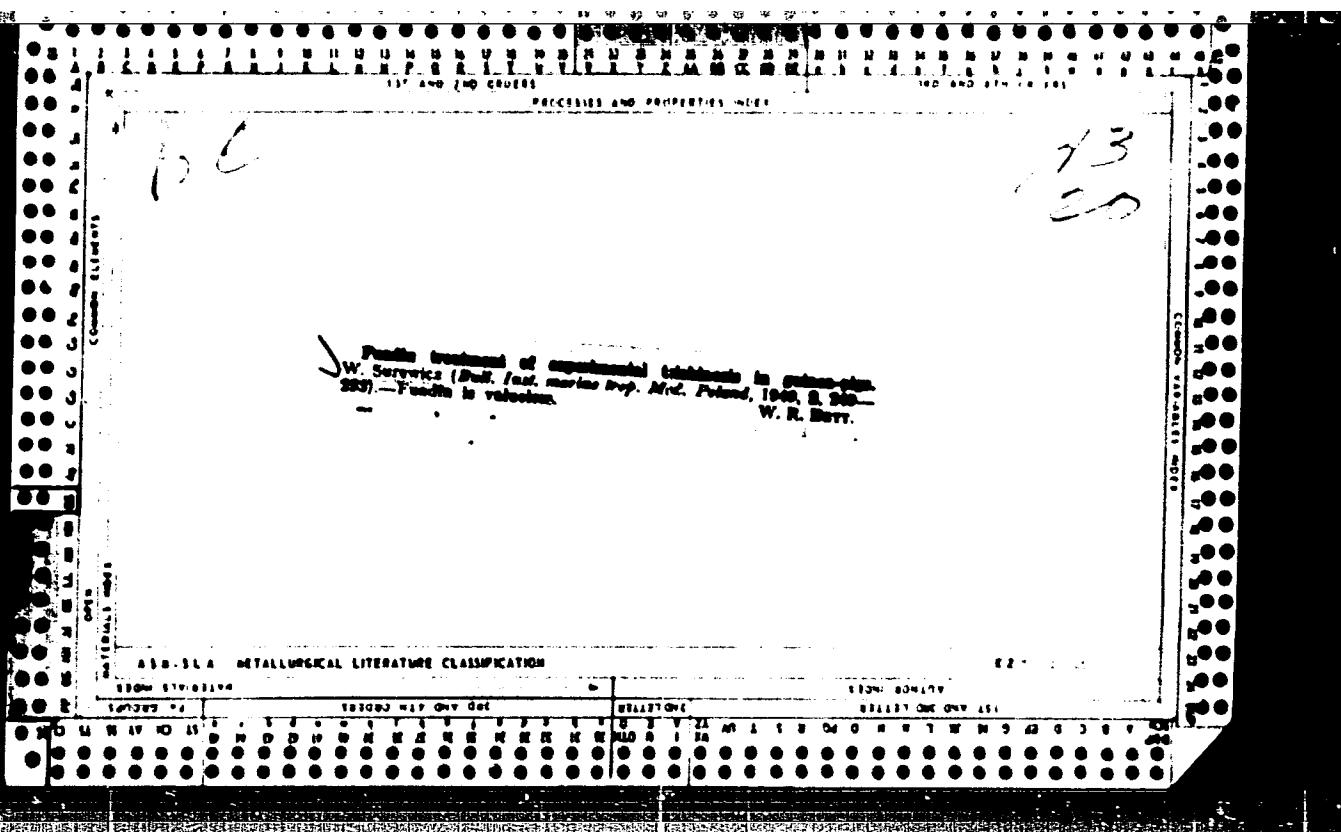
27

Recent achievements in methods of groundwood bleaching
McGilligan, Sorenson, Prughed Paper 4, 136-6
(1954) review 13 references F. R. Zegar

1951

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653920020-3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653920020-3"

23

CA

Evaluation of jack pine as a papermaking raw material
Whittemore, *Pulp&Paper* 6, 381 (1950).
Lab. kraft cooks of jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) (I) were
carried out and compared to those of Scotch pine (*Pinus*
sylvestris) (II). The results showed that I had originally a
higher resin content than II; pulp yields from I were slightly
higher than those from II; I did not pulp as readily as II
under the same cooking conditions, giving a pulp contg.
more resin than II; and strength properties of pulps from I
were in general somewhat higher than those from II for the
same freeness value. It is concluded that I represents a
good raw material for papermaking. To reduce the amt. of
resin in the pulp, the kraft liquor for pulping I should contain
about 1% more active alkali than that used for pulping II
T. R. Zegar

1457

676.16 022 : 00 003 3

Surewicz W. Pre-Hydrolysis of Pine Wood with Diluted Solutions of Sulphuric Acid.

"Hydrolyza wstępna drewna sosnowego za pomocą roztworów kwasu siarkowego". Przegląd Papierniczy, No. 6, 1951, pp 139—144, No. 7—8, 1951, pp. 186—192, No. 9, 1951, pp. 213—216, No. 10, 1951, pp. 231—240, No. 11, 1951, pp. 238—244, No. 12, 1951, pp. 272—280, 14 figs., 26 tabs

Theoretical principles of the process of hemicellulose hydrolysis. Kinetics of polysaccharides hydrolysing processes. Parameters of pre-hydrolysis. Review of literature on pre-hydrolysis, with particular reference to hydrolysis of pine wood with further sulphate digesting to viscose cellulose pulps. Pre-hydrolysis of wood has, within the range of varying temperature (100—140°C), H₂SO₄ concentration (0.1—1.0%), and time of hydrolysing (30—360 min), been tested with a view to determining the optimum for two aspects of the said process: 1) yield of saccharides in hydrolysates, 2) digestibility of wood in further processing to cellulose pulps. The author's hypothesis, that

over

POL.

2294

601.72&4.001.4 : 674.14 : 67d.14

Beszniuk-Raczyńska Z., Sucwińska W. Attempts to Determine Cellulose
for Estimation of Fitness of Pulps as Raw Material for Vegetable
Parchment Manufacture.

"Próby ustalenia kryteriów oceny przydatności mas celulozowych
jako surowca do wyrabu pergaminu kwasowego". (Prace Inst. Celuloz.
Papiern. No. 1), Warszawa, 1953, PWPT, 10 pp., 9 figs., 14 tabs.

As result of research undertaken to find a new criterion for estimating fitness of pulps as raw material for vegetable parchment manufacture, a method for determining a so-called pulp acidulation indicator was worked out. This method consists in carrying out in standardized conditions the process of pergamination of sheets obtained from various pulps by means of a concentrated solution of H₂SO₄, and in determining the increase of volumetric weight of sheets during the acidulation and the degree of fat permeability showed by the vegetable parchment obtained. The acidulation indicator is calculated by using

the equation $W_t = \frac{\Delta v_{max}}{t_{ew} - t'_d}$ where v_{max} indicates the maximum

672.1

8/2 BAZARNIK

increase of volumetric weight of the sheets during the acidulation process, t_{max} — the time in seconds corresponding to the maximum increase of volumetric weight, and P_{d} — the fat permeability in mg showed by the sheets submitted to acidulation during the period t_{max} . On the basis of results obtained from research, a table based on the W_1 indicator was drawn up showing the degree of fitness of pulps for vegetable parchment manufacture. The W_1 indicator shows the true fitness of pulps for vegetable parchment manufacture more satisfactorily than did the analytical indicators, such as alpha-cellulose content, viscosity, the copper number etc. hitherto used.

POL.

3295

601.728.02.081.4

Surewicz W. Purification of Sulphate Pulp by Means of Alkaline Cellulose Refining Process.

"Oszczyszczanie masy celulozowej zasadowymi alkalinami na zbożach". (Prace Inst. Celuloz.-Papiern. Nr. 11. Warszawa, 1953, Państ. Wyd. Techniczne, 12 pp., 4 figs., 19 tabs.)

The author carried out a purification of unbleached sulphate pulp by means of an alkaline treatment at room temperature in various conditions of alkali concentration, pulp consistency and treatment duration. It was found that the basic parameter in the alkaline refining process is the alkali concentration in the liquor used for purification; the duration of the treatment and the pulp consistency are parameters of lesser importance. By varying the alkaline treatment conditions, it is

possible to obtain pulps having a consistency in 1% NaOH solution amounting to even less than 2%. The viscosity of purified pulps is some centigrams higher than the viscosity of the starting pulp, and the degree of pulping decreases for about 10-12 Sebe units after the alkaline treatment. The losses by the alkaline treatment are, in relation to the quantity of pulp used to start with, about 15%. The best conditions for alkaline treatment of highly purified pulps are approximately as follows: NaOH concentration 6-10%, pulp consistency 6-7%, treatment time 30-60 minutes. Similar results can be obtained by using instead of a NaOH solution, a solution of sulphate cooking liquor. Comparative tests concerning the alkaline treatment of sulphate pulps before bleaching, during the bleaching and after bleaching showed that the last named is most advantageous from the point of view of the purification results. By purifying preliminary bleached pulps with a 6% solution of NaOH on two or three stages, pulps containing about 77% alpha-cellulose were obtained. Viscosity of pulps can be regulated within wide limits by establishing suitable bleaching and purification conditions. The total losses during bleaching and purification of pulp in laboratory experiments were about 20% of the pulp used to start with. To obtain rayon pulps, it was found that a solution of 6% NaOH can be used for a purification process of 45 minutes duration. This gave an alpha-cellulose content of 93-94%, with a pulp viscosity of about 20 cp. The total losses by bleaching and purification of such pulps were about 14% of the pulp used to start with.

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2

SURE W/CC

MILTON, MICHIGAN

Foland

CA: A7:12509

"Evaluation of Murray pine for pulping."

Prace Inst. Celulosa-Papier. 2, 26-3 (1953).

SUREWICZ, Włodzimierz

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Cellulose and Paper

Intensification and rational development of technological
processes in U.S.S.R. pulp mills. "Włodzimierz Surewicz.
Przegląd Papierniczy 9, 321-5(1953).—A review of recent
developments in the sulfite- and sulfate-pulping methods in
U.S.S.R.

T. R. Zegree /

SUREWICZ, W.

4053

661.728.62.14.001.4 : 661.728.3.022.1

Surewicz, W. Bleaching of Sulfite Karen Pulps Obtained from Pinewood Prehydrolyzed with Dilute Solutions of Sulphuric Acid.

"Blelenie mas celulozowych siarczynowych wiskozowych otrzymanywanych z drewna sosnowego wstępnie hydrolyzowanego za pomocą roztworów kwasu siarkowego". (Prace Inst. Celulos.-Papier. No. 1), Warszawa, 1934, WILIS, 8 pp., 3 figs., 11 tabs.

The bleaching was performed on a laboratory scale. The total amount of dosed chlorine, the distribution of such chlorine, the pH number of the calcium hypochlorite solution (the amount of NaOH added as a buffer), and the time of bleaching were varied in the experiments. The experiments showed that the pulps obtained from prehydrolyzed pine-wood are easily bleachable (the quantity of bleaching agent is low and the bleaching time short) and, by comparison with common sulphite pulps, prehydrolyzed pine-wood pulps show more resistance to the depolymerizing action of bleaching agents (a small loss of viscosity, slight losses of pulp during the bleaching, maintenance of the original, advantageous curve of the pulp solubility in NaOH solutions). It is quite possible to bleach the pulp to 85% whiteness (Pulfrich photometer) in a two-stage bleaching (with alkaline wash between the bleaching steps); better results were, how-

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SOURCE: DOCUMENTS

bleaching of viscose kraft pulp from acidified pine
wood chips

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SUREWICZ, WŁODZIMIERZ.

Homocelluloses, their properties and uses. Włodzimierz

Surewicz, Techn. Papieru 19, 11, 41053 Warsaw
Abstract: The physicochemical properties of
homocelluloses and their behavior during the manuf. of pulps
by acid or alk. cooking processes and papers are reviewed.
37 references. T. R. Zegree ✓

SUPEWICZ, W.

Complex utilization of wood and vegetable waste in the USSR. p. 257. (PRZEGLAD
PAPIERNICZY, Vol. 10, No. 9, Sept. 1954, Lodz, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec.
1954, Uncl.

SUREWICZ, WLODZIMIERZ

SUREWICZ, Włodzimierz (Warzecha, ul. Debinki 7)

Remote results of the therapy of bacterial endocarditis with penicillin on the basis of material of the II clinic of internal diseases, Medical Academy, Gdańsk, in the years 1946-52. Polskie arch. med. wewn. 25 no.1:59-67 1955.

1. Z II klin. chor. wewn. A.M. w Gdańsku; kier. prof. dr. med.
S.Wazelaki.

(ENDOCARDITIS, BACTERIAL, therapy
penicillin, remote results in hosp. in Poland)

(PENICILLIN, ther. use
endocarditis, bacterial, remote results in hosp.
in Poland)

SUREWICZ, Włodzimierz.

Case of specific leukemic infiltration of the gastric wall
with gastric hemorrhagⁿ in chronic myelocytic leukemia.
Polskie arch.med.wewn. 25 no.5:999-1005 1955.

l. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Gdansku. Kierownik:
prof.dr med. S. Waszakski.

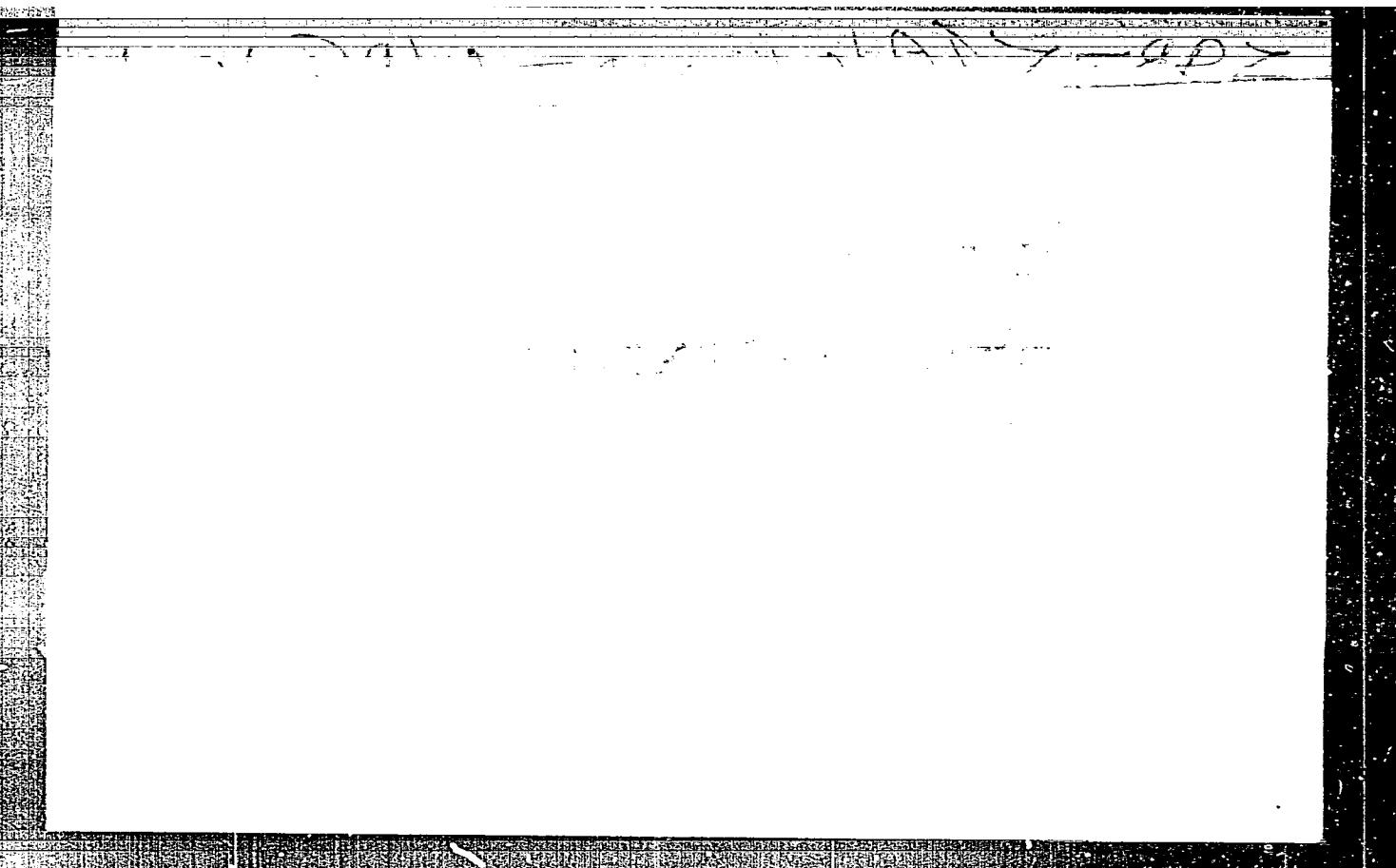
(LEUKEMIA, MYELOCYTIC, pathology,
stomach, infiltrations & hemorrh.)

(STOMACH, neoplasms,
leukemia, myelocytic, infiltrations, with hemorrh.)

(HEMORRHAGE,
stomach, in myelocytic leukemic infiltrations)

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SUREWICZ, WLODZIMIERZ

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SUREWICA WŁADZI MIERZ

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SUREWICZ

K-5

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Applications. Cellulose and Cellulose Products.
Paper.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 6596

Author : Pustelnik, Surewicz

Inst : -

Title : Investigating the Development of the Technology of the
Production of Viscose Sulfate Cellulose from Spruce Wood.

Orig Pub : Prace Inst. celul.-papiern., 1957, 6, No 1, 1-15

Abstract : The feasibility of producing cellulose (C) containing
93-95% d-cellulose by subjecting the C to prehydrolysis
with acids or steam, or to alkali refining by the cold
process is shown. The filterability of the solution of
viscose derived from the indicated C will be lower than
the filterability of solutions of viscose derived from
sulfite C. It is pointed out that, at the present time,
there are no processes for producing sulfate viscose C

Card 1/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Uses. Part IV. Cellulose and Its
Derivatives. Paper.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 52319

tions (VS) obtained from specially blended
cellulose mixtures is usually inferior to
that of VS from individual cellulose. --
From the author's resume.

Card : 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653920020-3

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COUNTRY : POLAND
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and
Their Applications, Cellulose and Its Deriva-
A.B. JOUR. : Wydawnictwo Naukowe Sudeckie, Silesian University,
TITL. : Photometric Determination of Fibre
Content in the Effluent Waters from Cellulose-
Paper Plants
CRP. PUB. : Przegl. papier., 1959, 15, No 3, 69-74
ABSTRACT : Applicability of the "Vizomat" type K4 photo-
colorimeter for the determination of concen-
tration of the suspended matter in effluent
water stream was investigated. The "Vizomat"
permits measurement of the concentration of
different type fibers in effluent waters with
sufficient accuracy.

Author: Olszewski, J.
S.A.D.: 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 08/26/2000 BY CIA RDP86-00513R001653920020-3
OLSZEWSKI, J., mgr.inz.

Research on the possibilities of using sawdust for the manufacture
of high yield and semichemical pulps. Przegl. papier 18 no.2:33-38
F '62.

1. Politechnika, Lodz,

SUREWUCZ, Wladzimierz

The Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry and its 47th
Annual Congress. Przegl papier 18 no.6:203-205 Je '62

1. Politechnika, Lodz.

SUREWICZ, Wladzimierz, dr

The New York State College of Forestry in Syracuse (U.S.A.).
Przegl. papier 18 no.9:282-285 S '62.

l. Politechnika, Lodz.

SUREWICZ, Wladzimierz

Necessary technological conditions of progress in the field
of semichemical masses. Przegl papier 18 no.12:394-396 D
'62.

1. Katedra Technologii Celulozy i Papieru, Politechnika, Lodz.

SUREWICZ, Wlodzimierz

High-yield semichemical pulp masses as a primary subject
of the 1st International Pulp and Paper Conference in the
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Przegl. papier 19 no.1:28-30
Ja '63.

1. Katedra Technologii Celulozy i Papieru, Politechnika,
Lodz.

SUREWICZ, Włodzimierz

Letter to the editor. Przegl. papier 19 no.10:332 0'63.

SUREWICZ, Włodzimierz

International symposium on cellulose in Łódź. Przegl. papier
19 no.12: 369-373 D'63.

1. Katedra Technologii Celulozy i Papieru, Politechnika, Łódź.

SURSWIĘZ, Włodzimierz

Two years of activities of a useful publishing agency. Przegl
papier 20 no.7:234 J1 '64

SUREWICKI, W.

An international conference on pulp and paper problems in
Weimar. Przegl papier 21 no.2:55-56 F '65.

SUREWICZ, Włodzimierz, doc. dr; DABROWSKI, Józef, mgr inż., KROCZINSKI,
Slawomir, mgr inż.

Bleaching of semichemical neutral sodium sulfite pulp
masses obtained from birchwood. Przegl. papier 20 no.12:
385-392 D '64.

1. Department of Pulp and Paper Technology of the Technical
University, Łódź.

KOLODZIEJSKI, Jozef; GILL, Stanislaw; MRUK, Anna; SUREWICZ-SZEWCZYK,
Halina

Variable content of ethereal oils and tannic compounds during
the vegetation stage of *Salvia officinalis* L. Acta pol. pharm.
20 no.3:269-276 '63.

1. Z Katedry Farmakognozji Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku Kierownik:
prof. dr J. Kolodziejski.
(PLANTS, MEDICINAL) (OILS, VOLATILE) (TANNINS)

GOLUBKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SURGANOV, B.S., :red.

[Evaluation of the technical and economic efficiency of
the introduction of technological innovations; a metho-
dological guide] Otsenka tekhniko-ekonomicheskoi effektiv-
nosti vvedeniia novoi tekhniki; metodicheskoe rukovodstvo.
Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 142 p. (MIRA 18:3)

GALKIN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; POPKOV, Ivan Varfolomeyevich;
SURGANOV, B.S., red.; KHODASEVICH, Yu.G., mlad. red.

[Collection of problems for the course "The organization
and planning of an industrial enterprise"] Sbornik zadach
po kursu "Organizatsiia i planirovanie promyshlennogo
predpriatiia." Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 135 p.
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